

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is all forms of communication in which a person's thoughts and feelings are symbolized in order to convey meaning to others. Therefore, language development starts from the first cry until the child is able to speak words. As far as we know songs are part of literary works. According to Esten (1978: 9) Literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as a manifestation of human life (and society) through language as a medium and having a positive effect on human life (humanity). As far as we know, that song is a part of literature According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written text marked by careful use of language, including creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant elegant syntax, rhyme, and alliteration are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. Song is one example of literature.

Listening to songs is a fun activity but, listeners will not feel happy if they don't understand the figurative language commonly found in songs. There are several similarities between song and poetry. Songs must be rhythmic and so should poetry. Rhythm is an important element in both song and poetry. There is even poetry that is made into music called lyric poetry. They can be used in songs to express the thoughts and feelings of the author. "Music without words is poetry, only not in a general sense" Ayu, (2012). In this study, the author analyzes figurative language in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics. Song lyrics express something

that someone has seen, heard, or experienced. Songwriters usually beautify the language they use with any figurative language to be more interested in listening to the song.

Figurative language is part of semantics. As we know with semantics, we can know the true meaning of a song. When listening to a song someone may not focus on the lyrics used in the song, mainly if the song contains a figurative element. Usually they just liked because the music is good, or even because they like the singer.

According to Reimer (2010:2) semantics is study of meaning we often find in daily communication. People always talk about the meaning based on their purpose. There are many ways people convey their meaning through song and novel. Song is the most familiar expression in this modern era to express the meaning to the listener through figurative language which exists in song lyrics. The reason singers or song writers use connotative and conceptual meanings is that singers want to produce a song with a message that can make the listener feel emotional, happy, unhappy, and so on.

Figurative languages the language which contains figure of speech Knickerbocker (1974) said figurative language is sometimes called metaphorical language or simply metaphor (meaning literally to transfer) because figurative language slopes in using the comparison to convey the meaning. Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974) propose ten types of figurative language namely, *metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, paradox, dead metaphor, allusion, metonymy, hyperbole, and irony.*

This study is interested in analyzing the figurative language in song lyrics. Figurative language is part of speech which has important role in song that song writer writes because it will make people wonder and interested with that song. It is important for us as music lovers to understand the literal meaning of figurative languages found in song lyrics, therefore we can imagine the meaning about that songs.

In this study, the writer wants to analyze song lyrics by Lewis Capaldi. All songs performed by Lewis Capaldi have a very deep meaning. Lewis Capaldi is also famous for his songs that contain beautiful words to express imaginary feelings. His most famous song is "Some One You Loved, Before you Go" which consists of beautiful diction, senses and figurative language.

In short, the present study used the song from the popular singer the world Lewis Capaldi because in the lyrics of the song from lewis capaldi it contains a lot of figurative language and the writer wants to know how much figurative language is contained in the lyrics of the lewis capaldi song.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of study, the writer formulated the problem by making the reserch question below:

1. What kinds of figurative language are found in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics?
2. What is the meaning of the figurative language used in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the study

1. To identify the types of figurative language found in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics.
2. Analyze the meaning of the figurative language used in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Based on the background of the problem above, the writer specifies to analyze the figurative languages found in Lewis Capaldi song lyrics. Also, the writer was explained how many type of figurative language and the meaning that found in Lewis Capaldi song lyrics.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research expects listeners to understand the lyrics of songs that use figurative language. Especially Lewis Capaldi's song. The writer hopes that this research can provide an understanding of the figurative language in song lyrics for readers, especially those who will enjoy and understand Lewis Capaldi's song. The writer also hopes to read in figurative language on Lewis Capaldi's song, so that when listening to Lewis Capaldi's song the listener can know what each lyric in Lewis Capaldi's song means.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In the review of related literature, there are reviews of studies that have the same topic with this research study in order to support the analysis in this research study and to get a deeper understanding of analyzing figurative language in song lyrics.

The first study conducted by Listiani (2015) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found on the song lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album*. In her study focused in analyzing the kind of figurative language found in the song lyric by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. In her thesis she used the theory of Kennedy (1979) to find the types of figurative language. The aim of her research is to see the type of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. Her research uses descriptive qualitative methods to classify and analyze data sources, in this her research she finds a kind of figurative language in the lyrics of the songs from Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" album. Her research uses seven kinds of figurative language in song lyrics, namely: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, synecdoche, symbol and oxymoron. Finally, the dominant figurative language used is hyperbole.

The research equation is to analyze figurative language as the subject and song lyrics as the object. The difference is from the data source, her research took the data source from the lyrics of Taylor Swift's "speak now" album. Meanwhile, researcher took the data source from the song Lewis Capaldi.

The second study from Nurdiana (2015), *An analysis of figurative language in Katy Perry's song*, her study discusses the analysis of figurative language in Katy Perry's song. The research objective was to find the contextual meaning and type of figurative language used in the Katy Perry song. The design used in this research is descriptive and qualitative to describe the type of figurative language and the contextual meaning of Katy Perry's song. Her thesis used the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). In her study was taken from Katy Perry song. Her found nine type of figurative language in Katy Perry song they are: personification, metaphors, parables, hyperboles, figures of speech, repetition, alliteration, onomatopoeia, and the last is idioms. The difference can be seen from the data source, the research takes data from the lyrics of Katy Perry Song, while the author takes the data source from the lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics.

The third study was conducted by Arifah (2016) with the title of *"Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Songs"*. In her study she focused in analyzing the kinds of figurative language found in five John Legend's song. In her thesis she used the theory of Sharndama and Sulaeman (2013) and supported the theory by Hillaby (1978) in her research she analyzed the types of the figurative language and meaning that represented in John Legend's songs. She found ten types of figurative language in her analysis those are: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, symbol, repetition, allusion, enumeration, paradox, and oxymoron. The similarities of this study and the presents study are; figurative language as the subject of the research and used the qualitative method to analyze the data. The differences of the study were data source and theory. Arifah used the theory by

Sharndama and Sulaeman (2013) and supported theory by Hillaby (1978), and the data source was taken from “Five John Legends Songs”. Meanwhile, the data source of this present study was taken from Lewis Capaldi song lyrics, and used the theory by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963:367) to analyze the type of figurative language and supported theory by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning.

2.2. Concept

In the research concept, the researcher describes several explanations, namely figurative language, song lyrics and Lewis Capaldi's. Researchers want to facilitate understanding for readers and listeners, then the researcher divides each section related to the topic of this thesis.

2.2.1. Figurative Language

Abrams 1981:63 says that figurative or figurative language is a deviation from daily language, deviations from the basic language or standard, meaning irregularities and deviations arrangement parts words in order to obtain the effect or a special meaning. Figurative language is actually a style of figurative language. Abrams 1981:63 says that classifies the style of figurative language and rhetorical devices into figurative language. According to him, the figurative language is actually a deviation language of daily language or form a standart to obtain the effect.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that figurative language is a style of language used by the writer/speaker to convey imaginative and figurative messages that aim to make certain readers/listeners of the language style used.

2.2.2 Song Lyric

Hornby (1974:822) stated that, song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. In its writing, the songwriters or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted in listening the song. This study is The choice of Coldplays songs is based on to reasons. The first is writer himself is a big fan of Coldplay. The second is the Coldplays songs does not only talk about love, but also freedom, equality, and other social issues. Fifteen songs are randomly drawn as the sample of the study by random sampling.

2.2.3 Lewis Capaldi

Lewis Capaldi (born 7 October 1996) is a Scottish singer-songwriter and musician. He was nominated for the Critics' Choice Award at the 2019 Brit Awards. In March 2019, his single "Someone You Loved" topped the UK Singles Chart where it remained for seven weeks, and in November 2019, it reached number one on the US *Billboard* Hot 100; it was nominated at the 62nd Annual Grammy Awards for Song of the Year and won the 2020 Brit Award for Song of the Year. Capaldi also won the 2020 Brit Award for Best New Artist.

On 17 May 2019, he released his debut album, *Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent*, which remained at the top of the UK Albums Chart for six weeks. It later went on to become the best selling album of 2019 and 2020 in the UK, and "Someone You Loved" was the best selling single of 2019 in the UK. In May 2020, it was announced that Capaldi's song "Someone You Loved" had become the longest-running top 10 UK single of all time by a British artist.

2.3 Theories

This section describes the theory, the writer uses to solve the problem. There are two theories used by the writer to analyze the data in this study. The first is the figurative language theory put forward by Knickerbockers and Reninger (1974: 283), to determine the types of figurative language contained in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics. And the second theory put forward by Leech (1981: 9-19) who wrote in the book "The Study Of Meaning" to find out the types of meanings of figurative language used in Lewis Capaldi's song lyrics.

2.3.1 Type of Figurative Language

Knickerbockers and Reninger (1974:283) stated that figurative language is something called metaphorical language, or simply metaphor because its Greek ancestor *metapherein* means to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning (*meta*= beyond+ *pherein*=to bring-that is, to bring beyond). Regardless, then, of the kind of figure we observe, its basic function is always to carry meaning from the literal to the figurative level.

1). Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283), simile is a stated comparison, introduced by like or as.

For example:

"Her smile was like the sun"

(Knickerbocker and Reninger, (1974:283)

The expression of the sentence above is categorized as simile. Simile and sun clearly compared as subject, because the woman was very happy at that time,

like the sun shine in the morning. Simile is an explicit comparison. In this case the writer gives the compliment to his partner by using the explicit words.

2). Metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283) stated that metaphor is a an implied comparison, with like or as omitted.

For example:

“He has a heart of stone”

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283)

The sentence above is clearly as a metaphor by seen the phrases *heart stone*. Stone is the thing that difficult to break. This sentence figuratively. The meaning of the expression above is the man can't accept others opinion because his heart hard like stone.

3). Personification

Personification is giving human characteristic to an object, animals, or an abstract idea. According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963: 367).

Personification implied comparison between an non human thing and a human being. For example:

“These honor comes, a pilgrim gray”.

Knickerbocker and Reninger(1974:237)

In the sentence above shows the use of personification because the word “comes” is only for human being however the word “honor” is not human being. In this case, the writer wants to give a special sense to bring inanimate things to life,

so that their actions are understood in a better way because it easier to relate to something that human traits.

4). Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure using a part for the whole, (Knickerbocker and Reninger, (1974: 283). For example:

“ fifty winters (years) passed him by”

(Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283).

The word “winters” using a part for the whole sentence and in this sentence mean fifty years passed him, (Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974: 283). Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which use in part of sentence to stand for the whole thing. Synecdoche is a great literary device, especially for poets who strive to express their experience of the poems.

5). Metonymy

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283), metonymy describe one thing by using the term for another thing closely associated with it. For example:

“ the crown” used for “ The King”

Knickerbocker and Reninger(1974:283)

From the example above “The Crown” is identical with the king because the “crown” is the symbol of the king since crown is not used for everybody. It is really common to talk about crown. Therefore, the word crown is given the same meaning as the king, or actually those words are having closely relationship for the empire has a king and crown as a symbol of government.

6). Hyperbole

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283) hyperbole is an exaggeration used for special effect. The hyperbole is figure of speech that found in everyday life the advertising of entertainment industries. The writer used hyperbole to add extra comedy in other hand use for propaganda. For example:

“Go and catch falling star,

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:283)

It is impossible to “catch a falling star”. This sentence is hyperbole because in the example above is describes the illogical thing since no one is able to catch the falling star. As we know, the word “star” in the sentence above is kind of a fixed point in the sky which has the bigger size. Literally, it is impossible to be done, but this figurative language means that someone has high expectation even though impossible to be done.

7). Irony

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284) irony is a statement whose real meaning is completely oppsed to its professed, or surface, meaning. Irony is figure of speech that gives the meaning which is not true. It is difference between appearance and reality. For example:

“ The czar is the voice of God and shall live forever “

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284)

The meaning of sentence above is an authoritarian individual. The czar only a normal human being not the voice of the God and cannot live forever. The word shall life forever is opposed the real meaning that we cannot live forever

8). Paradox

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284) propose paradox is a statement whose surface, obvious meaning seems to be illogical, event absurd, but which makes good sense upon closer examination.

For example:

“We just need to move quickly but careful”

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284)

The meaning of the sentence above is, they want to move as fast as possible but carefully.

9). Dead metaphor

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284) is a metaphor which has lost its figurative meaning through endless use. For example:

“Break a leg”

Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284)

The meaning of the expression above is to say good luck. Dead metaphor means an expression that has been used many times that no longer has any impact.

10). Allusion

According to Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974:284) says allusion is a reference to some well -known place, event, or person not the comparison in exact sense, but a figure in the sense that implies more than narrow meaning.

For example:

No I am prince Hamlet, not was meant to

Knickerbocker and Reninger(1974:284)

The sentence above implied that is no one to be a prince and the “prince Hamlet”. Itself in honest way acknowledgement that is not a prince himself.

2.3.2. Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1981), the meanings of words are complex, in which they have such components as an idea, a quality, a relationship, personal feeling, and association. Leech (1981), has categorized meanings of words into seven types. They are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

1). Conceptual Meaning

Leech (1981:9) conceptual meaning also called denotative meaning and cognitive meaning and widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication it can be shown to be integral to essential function of language. Conceptual meaning is important in social linguistic. The purpose of conceptual meaning is to provide an appropriate semantic to a sentence or statement.

Conceptual meaning helps us to distinguish one meaning to other meaning in the sentence. Conceptual meaning also calls as a logical sense of the utterance. It is alternatively described as the cognitive or denotative meaning. This is the basic or universal meaning can be represented at the lexical level, clause, or simple sentence. The features for ‘people’ lexemes categorize as (human), (adult), (male). The application of these features use a binary notation the value of a feature is specified as positive (+), negative (-). It is logical, cognitive, or denotative, meaning.

- a. Man: [+ human + Male + Adult]

b. Girl: [+ human + female + Adult]

2). Connotative Meaning

Leech (1981:12) proposes that connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression has by virtual of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning. Connotative meaning is the meaning that more than meaning in dictionary. This the conceptual content of woman is [+ human], [+ female], [+ adult] but the psychological connotations could be 'gregarious' having material instinct' or typical '(rather than invariable).

Connotative meaning is the explicit that sometimes people use in conversation. The fact if we compared connotative meaning with denotative is connotative refer the hidden meaning while denotative refer to the real meaning or fact condition.

3). Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 14), Social meaning is the piece of language to convey the social circumstances of its use. The example is "I haven't got a knife" has the form and meaning of assertion and yet in social reality (if said to the waiter in a restaurant). The speaker doesn't say "I need some knife" but just said "Please bring me a knife" this sentence it's kind of request.

4). Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:15) proposes affective meaning is the feeling and attitude that is conveyed by the speaker through uses of language (attitude to listener as well as attitude to what he is saying). The example

“You are vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I hatr you for it!”

This sentence categorizes as an affective meaning because the speaker seems to have a negative attitude towards his listener. But we are often more discreet and convey our attitude indirectly.

5). Reflected Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 16), proposes that reflected meaning arise when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. In another word the use of word with particular sense makes some people often has difficulty. Leech says that ni church there are religious words “ the comforter” and the “holy ghost” that refers to the thrid in trinity. Moreover, without consciously there is a response to their non-religious meaning too. The “comforter” sound comforting and the “ghost” is sounds awesome and scary.

6). Collocative Meaning

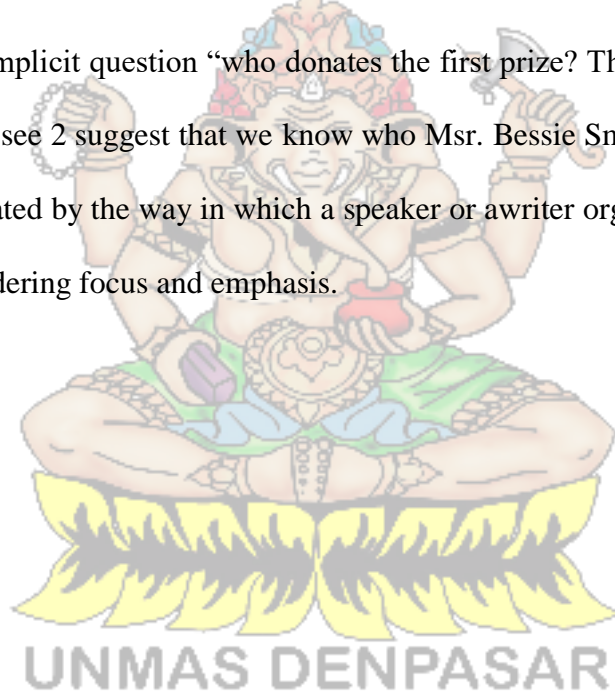
According to Leech (1981: 17), collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of the words which tend to occur in its environment. For example, pretty and handsome are share common ground in the meaning good-looking.

7). Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 19), thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way in which the speaker or writer organize the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis.

1. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize. (Leech 1981: 19).
2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith. (Leech 1981: 19).

The sentence above can be assumed that the active sentence answer an implicit question “who did Mrs. Bassie Smith donated”? While the passive sentence amswer the implicit question “who donates the first prize? That in outhter words 1 in contrast to see 2 suggest that we know who Msr. Bessie Smith. It refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or awriter organizes the messages in termsof ordering focus and emphasis.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD